Preparing Poultry For Market. Dressed fowls should always look nice and plump and should be packed in nice clean, linen. Plumpness aporth looking after to build up a firstclass dressed poultry trade.

The growing practice of utilizing the waste products of all manufactures has brought out the fact that buttermilk possesses many unsuspected qualities. A medical paper says its reputation as an agent of superior digestibility has become firmly established. It is, indeed, a true milk peptone—that is, milk already partially digested, the coagulation of the coagulated portion being loose and flaky and not of that firm, indigestible nature which is the result of the setion of the gastric juice upon sweet cows' milk. It is of great value in the treatment of typhoid fever, and, being a decided laxative, it may be turned to advantage in the treatment of habitual constipation. It is no less valuable in kidney troubles, from its diuretic qualities. It is in great request for the treatment of diabetes, either alone or alternately with skimmilk, and in cases of gastric elcer and caucer of the stomach it can often be retained when no other food can, Chemical analysis shows that in its nature it greatly resembles koumiss. with the exception of which it is the most grateful, refreshing and digestible of the products of milk. - Eastern Farmer.

Turnips as a Catch Crop.

So many farmers sow turnips as a catch crop in corn and potatoes that they forget there is any better way. As a rule catch crops do not pay. They always interfere with the late cultivation of hoed crops, which is aiways important and sometimes necessary if there is a dry time late in sumwar. Now that most farmers cultithe summer, merely scratching the surface to kill weeds while they are small, there is less objection to late cultivation than used to be the case. In the old days, when a plow was used at the last cultivation to pile the soil up against the hills of corn or potatoes, the result was always injury turnips to g - as the soil piled up against the bills turned the water into the middle of the rows, or rather the corn leaves themselves did so, as they bend over to the middle of the rows by July and often in June turning the glightest shower into the midroots are. Under the hill the soil is

Sweet Clover For Bees, lier, others a little later. By abundant a continuous bloom ling it to adjust it.elf to the top. be had for securing surplus

milk, and the combination is one that makes good eggs. Hens fed exolnaively on grain do not produce eggs of the best flavor, but their eggs are infinitely better than those from hens that must depend altogether or

themselves for their living. The quality of eggs depends altogether on the feed the hens est, and where this is understood, consistent peals to the appetite and neatness in-spires confidence, both being points as much as those lacking consistency. eggs are valued as being worth twice -Pomona Herald.

Screens For Stable Windows. The wire screens commonly used in houses to keep out flies are now so cheap that they can be profitably used in stable windows for the same purpose. But it must be remembered that the stable is itself the most common breeding place for flies, in the excrement from animals in which the flies deposit their eggs. Unless care is taken to gather up and remove the droppings before there is time for to hatch, the window screens will serve rather to shut the flies in than to keep them out. Stables should never be built near houses, because if they are nothing can keep houses from being overrun with flies. to the stable as a breeding place for these pests is the sink hole, where slops of all kinds are thrown to pass off through drains underneath. possible that where these conditions prevail, flies, though annoying, are eally beneficial. Flies doubtless destroy much filth, and thus lessen the malaria which would prevail it they had not been created. better to place all decaying substances under ground, where the earth will absorb their bad odors, than to leave them on the surface to breed

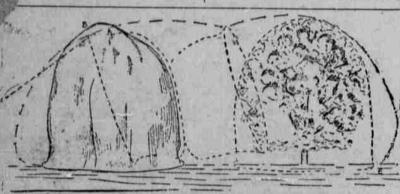
Fumigating an orchard.

The only remedy which is absolutey effective for all kinds of scale is that of fumigation. This was first practreed in California in the citrus belt to check the ravages of the cottony cashion scale and the red scale. Hydrocyanic acid gas proved most effective and is now used almost exclusively.

C. W. Woodworth, in bulletin 122 of the California Experiment Station, describes in detail the process of fumigating trees in an orchard. Briefly, it consists in covering the trees with some sort of tent, generating the gas and allowing it to remain nutil the scales have been destroyed.

The tent generally used is what is known as a hoop tent and ranges from and often ruin to the crop. In such eight to fourteen feet in diameter. case, too, there was little chance for The hoop itself is of three-quarterinch gas pipe, but half inch will do for smaller sizes. The manipulation of the tent varies according to its size. If the trees are small, it can be easily thrown over a tree, put in place and then taken off. If the trees are of considerable size some effort will be redie of the row, where most of the corn roots are. Under the hill the soil is of changing from one tree to another ost always dry until the corn is is shown. After the fumigation is The potato top does not lop completed, the boop is lifted until it is in the position shown at b. Two eal of the moisture that falls on men, holding the sides of the tent, the space between the hills .- earry it to the next tree and place it in the position shown at c. Then, without pausing, and while the tent is full of air, the upper end of the hoop is slover is one that yields a forced over the tree and down the in this latitude in the early then be easily pulled down to the July, usually; some seasons a ground to e. If there is any trouble in pulling over the cloth, the third man white and alsike clover and with the pole goes round the tent and od are going out of bloom, lifts the cloth away from the tree, reclover is well out in bloom, and lieving some of the friction and enab-

Common duck is used for making the of two months or more. When tents, most of them being of eight-



SHIFTING THE TENT FROM ONE TREE TO ANOTHER.

a part of this clover is pastured or ounce canvas. After the tent is made. ing plants were killed with one exgrown in flower gardens.

Sweet clover stands drought well,

learn to like it. waste places, and thus take the place | vented. Soak the tent in the solution of the noxious weeds which grow over night and then raise in the mornthere.

Effects of Feed on Eggs.

Anyone who has observed eggs closely has noticed that some eggs have what poultrymen call greater of a dozen eggs bought at a store half that they will spread out thin and wide and be almost flat.

This is the effect of the feed given the bens producing the eggs. that are fed on milk and grass and allowed to pick up their living about the manare pile produce eggs with thin yolks and whites, and these eggs are invariably insipid and tasteless, and when boiled or poached are not exactly appetizing. There is a flavor about such eggs that is not altogether migating.—American Agriculturist, easant in any case and often it is ositively repulsive to one who noder-tands that this flavor comes from

Take a lot of hens and feed then pik and grain and their eggs are them the new projectile has a soft metal decorsistent, and they have a flavor point, which expands with the friction of flight.

The grain farnishes the spustituents and the albumin-

In connection with the

mown for hay, such will bloom the it is rendered gastight by one of three second time, and continue in bloom | methods. The first is coating it with until after hard frosts. I have seen thoroughly boiled linseed oil, applied bees working on this bloom in Oc- with a brush until the entire cloth betober, writes F. A. Suell in Bee comes saturated. If properly done, Culture, when all other honey-yield- the tent remains strong and tight and is not too stiff. The second method ception, that being giant white-spiral is the use of sizing and paint. The mignonette, which is sometimes sizing is applied in the same manner as oil, and penetrates the fiber in the Sweet clover stands drought well, same way. As soon as this coating is but gives a better yield of honey and dried, it is followed by a coating of pasture with frequent showers. The flexible paint, usually on both sides of housy is light in color, but, to my the tent. The third method is to satutaste, not of as fine a flavor as that rate the cloth with a decoction of from white or alsike clovers or bass- chopped leaves of common prickly col. In the dry regions of the pear cactus. This is made by filling a West, sweet clover and alfalfa have barrel two-thirds full of chopped stems proved valuable plants for bees and and adding cold water until the barrel The hay is largely fed to is pearly full. Allow the stems to soak Here cattle pasture on it for twenty-four hours and then draw freely, and the hay has seemed to off the solution, which is ready for give good satisfaction, as stock soon use. Tents treated in this way are liable to mold, but by adding to the This plant should be grown in all solution a little tannin this is preing and allow to dry. The cloth is scarcely stiffened and seems to be very satisfactory. Potassium cyanide, in au earthen vessel, is introduced under the end of the tent, sulphuric acid is added, and the hydrocyanic gas is genconsistency than others. That is, out erated. The amount of cyanide will vary with the size of the tree. A tree will have whites and yolks so thin four feet high, three feet in diameter, will require two ounces of dry exauide, one-third onnce acid and half onnce water. If the tree is seven feet high and four feet in diameter, use one ounce of cyanide, one-half ounce soid and two ounces of water, and so on in proportion. Forty minutes are required for the gas in do its work effectively. The fumigation is best done at night. The gas is a deadly poison,

migating .- American Agriculturist. Worse Than the Dumdom. The British Government is now nanufacturing a new bullet which is even more deadly than the dumdum.

There are 7004 planos in Chicago, or only one for every 300 inhabitants.

HANDFUL OF MEN HELD A CHURCH

Ba'er's Hernes Worthy to Bank With the Cld and With Lyourgus-Held Out For 337 Days, Feeding on Bats and Snakes, and Sajecting All Terms of Surrender.

AGAINST A HORDE OF FILIPINOS.

Hollow-eyed and exhausted, the remnant of the Spanish garrison at Baler has arrived in Manila. They find themselves heroes, for the word of their plucky fight has gone out to the They have endured a siege such as few troops in history have en-dured. They have starved, and many of their comrades accepted honorable death rather than an inglorious surrender. Thirty-one came back, including a Lientenant-who is lion of the hour-and a surgeon. Twenty-nine are culisted men, but they rank as heroes. The sufferings they endured were terrible and the odds against them were great. But for more than a year they held back the insurgent forces, and at last won from them such admiration that the garrison was allowed to march out with all the honors of war. It was this for which they had fought, as they had long given up the hope of being rescued or relieved.

Baler is a little town on the east coast of Luzon. There is the least bit of a bay there. The Baler River flows into the bay. Just before it reaches the tide water it makes a turn around a hill, and this high ground shuts the town out of sight from the bay and sea. It was around this bend that Lientenant Gilmore and his boat crew with rapid-fire gans from the Yorktown were captured by the insurgents. At that time it was made known to the world that a Spanish garrison had been left by the conquered nation and apparently had been forgotten by its Government,

The history of the siege is as fol-

lows: A garrison of fifty-one officers and men was in Baler when the insurrection broke out against the Spanish. But the soldiers were able to hold their own and live in the barracks for some time. As the insurgents progressed and grew in strength a strong force was sent before Baler and an attempt made to capture the Spaniards. The Spaniards were under the command of Captain Don Enrique de las Morenas y Fossi, with two Second Lieutenants, Don Juan Alonzo y Zayas and Don Saturnino Martiz Cerezo and Medico Don Rogelis Vigil de Quinones. On the Captain's order all ammunition and supplies were taken into the church, and on June 27, 1898, the little garrison took refuge in that strong edifice. The stone floors were pulled up and the material so obtained was used in barricading the windows and doors. The belfry was fortified and used as a place from which to carry on sharpshooting while the soldier was protected from the insurgent fire by an extemporized stone wall with port-The insurgents suffered severely from this method of warfare and attempted on many occasions to dislodge the Spaniards. The first attempt was in August.

The siege had been thoroughly laid

in the meantime. Trench building was carried on under cover of dark. ness until the insurgents had two rows of trenches surrounding the church. From the nearest trench a charge was made on the church. It was at the their evening meal and the kettle of oup was bubbling over the fire in the court. The call to arms brought the little garrison to its post, but not before the insurgents were nuder the walls and battering at the doors. They were so close that they were safe from the Spanish guns and were shouting in anticipation of victory as they hammered against the great door, the side door and windows. Captain Fossi made a tour of inspection, and in doing so passed the kettle of boiling soup. He hurried on his rounds and saw that his stronghold was fast giving way under the blows of his enemies. When he again of his enemies. entered the court two soldiers were with him. They were directed to pick up the kettle of soup and hurry to the balcony leading to the window over the great door. The stones that were piled before the window as a barricade were torn down and the sash was thrown open. The besiegers supposed that a parley was wanted and ceased their battering, stepping back to see what was going on. The kettle was poised on the window sill and then its steaming contents were spilled upon the besiegers. There was a cry of pain as the scalding liquid fell upon the upturned faces and bare shoulders below. Those that were untouched ran away, and their less fortunate fellows writhed and staggered toward their trenches. Volley after volley followed them as they ran, and when darkness fell they had retreated to the farthest trench, defeated in their attempt to force the stronghold of the Spaniards.

The suffering was terrible. Provisions ran low. From the start the garrison was put on short rations, which were reduced as time went on until the soldiers and officers were compelled to live on rats and mice, of which there seemed to be plenty in the church, and on an occasional dog which would come within range of the guns and close enough to the walls to be retrieved. This may seem disgusting, but it was life or death to the besieged. They tell of a day when a snake made them a meal. And as they stood about their officers at the train last night their sunken cheeks and sallow skins attested to the suffer-

ing they had endured. But all did not endure. Worse than that-all would not endure, and it must be recorded that four men deserted when they saw the helplessness of the situation. These are their names as given in the official report, together with the dates on which they abandoned their fellows: Felippe Herrero Lopez, deserted June 27, 1898: Felix Garcia Torres, deserted later.

June 29, 1898; Jaime Caldento y
Nadal, deserted July 3, 1898, and
Jose Alcaide Bayona, leserted May 7,
1899.

1899. Siekness came, and pefore the doors were opened to them an honorable release eighteen of the forty-nine had destined for use on the battlehed died. They were from time to assist the search for wounded. died. They w

SPAIN'S PAGE OF GLORY, time, and the church became foul. Fevers prevailed, and the sur-geons said that the building must be aired or they would all die. But this could not be done. A window could not be freed from its barriende of stones without admitting a shower of The door could not be bullets. opened without letting in the army. They said that they would die where they were. The Captain came down with sickness in the early part of October, and on the 22d of that month he died and was buried in the church. Lieutenaut Juan Alonso y Zayas was buried November 18 - almost a mouth after his superior officer.

Fael became exhausted, and nothing was left with which to cook the little rice that was left to each man. The insurgents themselves solved tho problem. This was along in April, and the besiegers were growing impatient with their stubborn enemy. Great piles of wood were gathered and brought into camp and carefully tied in bandles. The Lieutenant watched the work progress and after awhile realized that he was to be smoked out. His force was then down to thirty-five, while the insurgents seemed to be swarming behind the trenches. Yet he determined on n movement that would end their career in open fight rather than be burned

The day came when all was ready.

The order was given and silently the native soldiers shouldered their bales. of wood, and under the cover of darkness advanced on the church from every direction. Then it was that the great door of the church swnng open and the Spaniards poured out. They made a charge, firing as they ran. The insurgent leader was surprised at the suddenness of the sally, and before he could check his troops his army had abandoned the trenches nearest the church and were seeking the protection of the farthest earthworks. The Spaniards threw thomselves down and kept up as hard a fire as they could. their number were told off to bury their dead in the treuches, and the work of disinterring their comrades began. The church was opened and a sweeter air penetrated beneath the gloomy arches. And there was fire-In no place had the Filipinos wood. succeeded in lighting a fire. That night the soldiers worked like demons and brought in great quantities of wood, so that for all time they had sufficient. The next day the insurgents rallied and the Spaniards withdrew to the church. But they found it habitable and from that time on the sickness decreased.

The attacks on the church were few after that, and the siege settled down into a wait, the intention being to starve the Spaniards into surrendering. But the Spaniards would not starve. At night they gathered cabaza leaves in the garden. They cooked their rice and ate whatever they could find. The story goes that the bats which flew about in the dusk were captured. Be that as it may, they ate what the cook set before them, and they asked no questions.

Many times they were in communication with the insurgent commander and were asked to surrender. The answer always was: "We are outnumbered, but we will die of starvation and fever or die fighting. We will surrender only on honorable terms. So it was that terms were made and accepted on Jane 2, 1899, by which time the Spaniards were preparing away with the honors of war, having they laid down their arms and marched received passports from Aguinaldo assuring them safe conduct through his lines. And they were fed, for they were admired by their enemies. Slowly they came across the mountain roadthe road that Lieutenant Gilmore traveled as a captive-until they came to San Isidro, where they embarked on the Rio Grande de Pampauga, arriving at Caudaba. Then they were in the American lines, and since then they have been shown the courtesy due to such brave soldiers.

So ended the defence of Baler and so ended the one page of glory in the chapter of a nation's dishonor.

Varied Career of a Tree. Men versed in woodcraft in the vicinity of New Brunswick, N. J., are puzzled about the experiences of a arge cedar tree on the property of A. V. Schenck. Until about six months ago there was nothing to distinguish the cedar from many others except that it was one of the finest looking trees on the place. Then a gale of wind gave it a decided lean to the northwest.

Shortly after it recovered from this another gale of wind blew it back to a vertical position. Once again a gale of wind blew it on the slant, and a few weeks ago a gale from the opposite direction not only restored it to an upright position, but overdid matters to such an extent that the tree has a decided slant to the northwest again. Through it all the tree continues vig-

Andacity of American Women The remarks of Emperor William to the two American women who cornered him on his yacht and forced him to listen to long arguments in favor of the new woman will doubtless become historic. None but American women would have attempted such an act. Their arguments must have been tiresome to his imperial majesty, yet he cannot be half a bad fellow, for we are told that he heard them through with patience.

The Emperor replied to them: "I agree with my wife, who says that women should not meddle with thing beyond the four k's-kinder, kirche, kuche and kleider (children, church, cookery and clothing)."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

He Waited Twenty-five Years. De Witt C. Cregier, ex-Mayor of Chicago, went to the Windy City in 1853, and was urged to accept the nomination for Mayor. "Of a city of 60,000?" he asked. "Wait twenty-"Of a city of five years and ask me then." He was elected just a quarter of a century

A German officer has invented lamp for use in war times, which can be carried in a soldier's knapsack without adding much to the weight. It is supplied with acetylene gas and destined for use on the battlefield to

SKILL OF A MANSLEUTH.

EXTRAORDINARY FACILITY OF AN INDIAN SCOUT IN TRAILING.

Arkichita, Also Known as the "Grasswalker," Who Served in Our Western Army, Had an Unerring Eye and Instinct-One of His Exploits.

"Arkichita: A Tale of an Indian Detective," is a true story of Indian skill in trailing, that would have delighted the heart of Fenimore Cooper. It is told in the St. Nicholas by Lieuenant W. C. Bennett, Sixth Infautry,

Arkichita, a typical Indian, was chief scout at Fort Sisseton, Dakota, in 1882. Although he knew English well, he held the old Indian hatred of its use, and would never speak it ex- that surround him, just as men in any cept under extraordinary circumstauces. He stood about five feet nine inches in height, was slender, but wiry, and was about thirty-four years of age. Ordinarily he was slow and sedate in his actions-very dignified; but when the necessity arose, he could be as quick as a flash, and had, like every Indian on the Northwestern plains, a pair of eyes that could equal any field-glass.

His services-for he had been employed as a scout for some yearshad been very valuable to the Government, and, in recognition of this fact, the officer in command had secured authority from the War Department to promote him to the rank of sergeant; consequently he went around in a neat uniform with chevrons and stripes, very much impressed with his own importance, which he considered second only to that of the that every one else should respect his rank and dignity.

As his native name is the Sionx for "soldier," it is easily seen why he was so named; but he had still another name, which the Indians had given him before his entering military ircles, and that, translated into English, was the "grass-walker," or "trailer," from his absolutely marvelous ability to find the trail of any was being enacted, and they were thing that left even the slightest trace on the ground as it passed over it.

A desperate soldier named Brice broke jail, one night, and was pursued was badly lacerated before he could the following morning. The trail led to the west for a trifle over a mile; then it turned north for a quarter of a mile, and we followed until we came to a tree at the edge of a slough to the northwest of the fort, called the "garden bar slough." Here Arkichita pointed under the tree, and said Brice had lain down there to rest.

The trail here led into the slough. A Dakota "slough" is a shallow lake, the water of which is from six inches to three feet deep, with a soft, muddy bottom, but not general miry. The center of the slough is usually free from grasses or weeds, but along the edges, from twenty to sixty yards out, long tule-grass grows.

This particular slough was a mile long, and varied from an eighth to a quarter of a mile in width, and there was a foot of water covering as much soft mud. During the night the wind had roiled the water up considerably. It seemed hardly possible to track any thing through it, except where the tule had been broken down. Where that was the case, even I could follow the trail; on reaching open water, however, the case was different.

The eastern end of the slough reached to a point near the fort not more than a hundred and fifty yards from a brickyard, on which was a kiln that had because it has been discovered that a been built during the summer. The cow will yield one-fifth more milk if kiln was now ready for firing.

Once I thought Arkichita was bailled, after all; he had come to a dead standstill near the tule. Then an inspiration struck me; perhaps by a circle I could find the trail. Happy thought! I put it into immediate execution, and found one. Rather elated at my success, I called: "Come quick; heap trail!" He came over, took one look just the suggestion of a smile played on his face as he said: 'Cow.'

I did no more trailing, but under stood what was bothering him. The post herd also had waded through here since Brice's escape, and it took all the scont's endless patience and wonderful eyesight to keep the trail where the cattle had passed through it. The grass-stem was of no use

We had passed over half the slough in this circuitons route, when suddenly Arkichita started, straight as the crow flies, for the edge of the slough near the brickiln. Was he following

On he went until he came to the shore nearest the kiln; here he stopped, evidently bothered again. There was fine paintings, while weapons, lamps, a scarcely discernable footprint in the and various other objects have been mud and water right at the edge of found in them. the slough, apparently the last step the deserter had taken before reaching hard ground. This footprint showed the toes, so the deserter was now barefooted. Another thing about this print was its direction: it stood at right angles to the line previous followed. Either the man had taken a sideward spring for the land from his right foot, or he had turned around and started back over his own trail.

Arkichita went down on his knees, and inspected the grass, blade by blade. I kept a respectful distance at one side, astonished at the turn the affair had taken. Now, inch by inch, on his knees, he wrenched the secret from the apparently unwilling anriace of the earth. Eighty yards from the kiln, he looked up and glanced at it. The same idea evidently instantly occurred to both of us. The trail was leading to the kiln! Then he rose, and, bending over, slowly advanced to the edged of the brickyard.

After reaching the yard, Arkichita walked slowly around the outer edge of it, examining the ground with the utmost care, until he came to the point from which he started, when he said: "Trail come in-no go out; man in there," pointing to the kiln. And circumstances proved him to

be right, though it was thirty-six hours before the fugitive was located in the kilu, and captured.

An Unnecessary Act.

At a recent duel the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interposed, and proposed that the com-batants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary. "Their hands," said he, "have sary. "Their hands," said he, been shaking for half an hour."

A DANGEROUS CALLING. Animal Trainers Are Always Likely to

When you see an animal trainer per forming with ferocious beasts you may se quite right if you imagine the man as a fearless master of them; but if you think for an instant that there is no dauger you are wholly wrong. A trainer never confronts the beasts and compels them to do his bidding without literally taking his life in hi

bands. He is so used to the danger that he does not think of it each time, and he holds his mastery of them by a sort of power that becomes habit, second nature, as it were, just as he eats his meals or performs other common employments. Or, to make the case more plain, he forgets the dangers other dangerous calling do-a painter, for instance, who stands upon a narrow platform hundreds of feet from the ground. Nevertheless, the danger is ever present, and all the more terrible because of the uncertainty of

A trainer must inspire constant fear in the brutes. What a power for harm there is the elephant, for instance! One swing of that powerful trunk, and he could crush the life out of the man; but he is possessed of an ungovernable fear.

Some animal trainers live to a good age and never have an accident. They are absolutely fearless in their work, and yet they may be no braver than you or I when other animals are in question.

There was one trainer who gave a wonderful performance with a number animals in the one cage. He would commanding officer; and he took care take all manner of liberties with the ferocious brutes, compelling them to do his bidding, making them form pyramids and lying down on them. When you consider how a cat or dog will sometimes turn upon you if not handled just so you must realize what a tremendous power the trainer must exert over such huge, savage beasts.

There were always a dozen other keepers about when this performance Italy and sought the splend armed with pistols, hot irons and raw hide whips. One of the lions turned upon this trainer once, and his arm be rescued.

Of all animals, keepers say the tiger is the worst and the most treacherous. It is necessary to keep the eye fixed pretty constantly upon it, or it may revolt at any moment.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Chicago uses every year 41,000,000

pounds of soap. Fried wasp soup is considered great luxury in China.

Herod is the name of a judge who sits in police courts in Channte, Kan. Among the exports of Mexico last year are to be noted two tons of dried

The doll is probably the most antique of toys. It has been found inside the graves of children of ancient

Peru possesses such a diversity of elevations and climatic peculiarities as to be able to produce almost any product known to mau.

In the fourteenth century armor became so heavy that many soldiers only thirty years old were deformed or permanently disabled by its weight.

In Switzerland a milkmaid gets better wages if gifted with a good voice,

Hildesheim's famous thousand-yearold rosebush, which it had been feared in the last two years was dying, has sent out new shoots and runners from a thick root stock this year, and seems now to be safe to last for a good many years to come.

The first stage coach in England started in 1650. Its pace was about three miles per hour. The first stage coach in America started from No. 60 Ann (North) street, Boston, for Portsmouth, N. H., and occupied eighteen hours upon the journey.

The speed of an otter under water is amazing. Fish have no chance against them. In some places in India otters are kept by the natives to fish for them. They are tied up to stakes like dogs, when not working, wear plaited straw collars and seem happy.

Near the town of Capljina, in Bos nia, archæologists have exhumed a new Pompeii in the form of a Roman camp. All the walls are well preserved, and some of the rooms are decorated with

Smart Woodpeckers in Maine. Professor Eastman J. Clarke, with a party of students from Connecticut, a few days ago returned from a long trip after natural history specimens in While on the the Maine woods. headwaters of the Allagash, he says, he found a family of downy wood peckers which seemed to be endowed with more intelligence than falls to the lot of the average bird. peckers feed upon worms that burrow into trees. As an active borer makes a gallery three or four feet long in a single season, the woodpecker is often obliged to make many punctures in order to get at its prey. The family of birds which came under Professor The family Clarke's eye has adopted a labor-sav ing device which has proved of great service. The rankest plant grows in the Maine woods is the Indian poke, the berries of which are charged with an alkaline juice that is very offensive to all animal life. According to Professor Clarke, the Allagash woodpeckers, having opened up a gallery made by a borer, drops pokeberries in the office. The berries give out such an odor that the grubs are forced to come outside for fresh air, and the woodpecker does the rest. -New York Sun. A Novel Sight in Equador.

The most novel and amusing spectacle in Gnayaquil, Ecuador, is donkeys wearing pantalets. This is not due to motives of modesty, for most of the children go naked and many of the peon women nearly so. The panpended by strips of tape over the shoulders and haunches, are a humane invention to protect the animals from the vicious flies which attack them. AN OBJECT-LESSON IN WEAT French the Magic Power of a Par

Parisians had heard of the

Gould and his high-piled in

money, but for the past two

have been receiving a spec

lesson on the power of weak world hands, in the effor daughter, the Countess de C to reproduce in Paris the pa Grand Trianon, as built by Kings at Versailles more th turies ago. Three-quarters of land was bought at the i of the Avenue du Bois de and the Avenue Malakoff, pense of close to a million this being the most costly r site in Paris. Public int been made keen by the anno that while the exterior would to the fourteenth century, terior was to be a blendin fourteenth and fifteenth the Gould millions and the of the French architects of pass this unique desire. T of two historic periods in Fre tectural history was so an undertaking that from ning the progress of this been followed with such terest as has been given to f private building projects. I family was occupying the cer tion, but the interior dec the two wings probably When it became known such was to be attempted many tree French said it would tak quit years to build and furnish the w treasures; but Western enter local ingenuity promise its co in a fifth of the time. The lng I will then have cost thirty m Sul francs, or six millions of dolla the Count and Countess are of rare art works and bric-ain a single year, it is said, pended a million of dollars hases for their new resident the matter of ceilings was I ranged for the Castellanes of Verona. They did not w palace, but coveted the elem D

Woman's Home Companion. WORDS OF WISDOM.

They also serve who only wait .- Milton. The man who pardons easi

ings it contained from the

Tiepolo, and these could be

only by the purchase of the

ture. - Edward Page Gaston

injury. - Corneille. The best teacher one can

necessity. - Shakespeare. Good manners and good mon worn friends and fast allies. To be good and disagreeable

treason against the royalty of -Hannah More. It is not the place that make person, but the person that a the place honorable. - Cicero.

The opportunity to do mist found a hundred times a dr that of doing good but once at Voltaire.

The conditions of conquest ways easy. We have but to while, endure a while, believe and never turn back .- Simms.

So remarkably perverse is ture of man that he despise that court him, and admires will not bend before him. - I

Mental pleasures never cloy. by repetition, approved by re and strengthened by enjoy Colton.

Much ostentation and muc ing are seldom met together sun, rising and declining, make shadows; at midday, when he est, not at all.—Bishop Hall.

What Soda Water 1s. Soda water, so called because made with soda, is a mineral made of carbonic acid and wat flavored with various kinds of Its common name has now n ing, because the soda water present day has no soda in it bonic acid will mix with water common heat and pressure of the but if the heat be lessened pressure increased, much mon can be forced into the water making sods water the carboni

is obtained by pouring weak sub acid over marble dust, which se the gas. This is then fore means of a powerful pump is water contained in a very stro tight vessel. The water the pregnated with gas is drawn fountains or is bottled. The nothing injurious about the liqui cept that its coldness may digestion and thus injure thes The Vital Need of Coal.

The industries by which " are supplied and the communication land or sea, by which these is are reached, have, since 1815. to depend more and more upon The twentieth century will marked increase in the price coal of the United Kingdom. Of pean Powers Russia has by a tria, and South Africa will co the aid of the British Empire: United States must become the of the world's coal supply, to the far future, perhaps supplant China and Japan. How these chairs will affect the relative sea-po-nations it would be rash to atts predict .- Nineteenth Century

Queer Companions. The Kennebec (Me.) Journs of a man who has a fox and a that are boon companions. both animals were in the put they were placed together, and now enjoyed a year of each othe ciety in peace and harmony. aleep together and play with other much after the manner frolicsome pups.

Killed the Flock For an Earri A farmer's wife near Wellis Mo., while feeding chickens redropped an earring, which was ly gobbled up by one of the She could not pick out the parchicken, so killed them one by twenty seven in all—but failed the earring. Then she began around and found it in the where the old hen had dropped